"Ireland's Master" Left with a Minority After One of the Most Exciting Meetings Ever Held by Any Political Body.

Bitter Personalities, Taunts and Epithets the Feature of the Session.

Parnell Resents an Insult to Mrs. O'Shea and Afterwards Exceriates the Seceders-Gladstone Says Home Rule Is Saved.

IRISH PARTY DISRUPTED.

cones and Incidents of an Exciting Meeting of Nationalists-Forty-Five Secede,

[Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.] LONDON, Dec. 6.-The scenes in the committee-room of the House of Commons today, where the Nationalists were assembled together, as it proved, for the last time, will form one of the most stirring chapters of Irish history. There were no spectators of the stormy session of this miniature Irish Parliament and its disruption, but the stories told by the members after the break up agree in describing the proceedings as most exciting. The semblance of good feeling which had, with difficulty, been maintained between the contending factions in the previous meetings was no longer kept up. All realized that compromise and conciliation were impossible, and there was no further connent of the bitter passions which had all along been smoldering beneath the surface. Mr. Parnell, though never losing the wonderful command over bimself which is so marked a characteristic of his strength, yet could not refrain from launching the barbed shafts of denunciation and vituperation upon the heads of those whom, to use his own bold phrase, he had made politically, and who now seized upon the moment of his personal embarrassment to seek his overthrow for their own advantage. These accusations were reiterated by the devoted adherents of the former leader and were as vehemently denied and resented by the men at whom they were aimed, and who averred so far from owing their political existence to Mr. Parnell, it was their voluntary self-effacement in the interest of harmony to which he owed his own prominence in the leadership. This self-obscurement, too, had been at the cost. they reminded him, of much unresented injustice toward them on his part, for in the days of his apparent invincibility he had refused them, all their patriotic sacrifices. while taking to himself all the credit for the good results of the unanimity which their submission to discipline had made possible. So the war of crimination and recrimination went on, and questions of policy were forgotten in the buring to and

The climax of the wrangle was reached when Mr. l'arnell, taunting his opponents with what he termed their cowardly surrender to a vainglorious and weak-kneed old Englishman, cried angrily: 7"Who is master of Ireland-Gladstone or myself?" Instantly Tim Healy's voice was heard above the chorus of angry protests shout-ing: "You better ask who is mistress of Ireland." The blood surged into Par-nell's face, and he shook his fist threateningly at Healy as he retorted passions ately: "Sir. you are a dirty blackguard to. tiemen." When the majority started to withdraw after Mr. Parnell had refused, as chairman, to put the question on the motion for his retirement from the leadership. there was a tumult. Bitter epithets were exchanged, and each warned the other that the verdict of the people of Ireland at the polls would overwhelm the traitors with ignominy. is not to be doubted that Mr. Parnell will make considerable capital with the rura constituencies by describing the action the McCarthy faction as a secession. The fact that they bolted the regular meeting will be utilized to throw discredit upon their loyalty to the party organization, though the bolt was in reality caused by his own violation of the rules of deliberative bodies in refus-ing to entertain any motions but such as suited his own interest. Mr. Gladstone is given great credit for his shrewdness under difficult circumstances in bringing the dispute back to the original issue of the Irish leadership and escaping Mr. Parnell's trap of a political twist in the negotiations.

There will be a great mass-meeting in Phenix Park, Dublin, to-morrow, at which an expression of public feeling in the Irish capital on the momentons issue of the day will be given. This will be the inauguration of a series of meetings which will embrace all Ireland, and before the question which, for the past few days, has been fought over in Room 15 of the House of Commons among four score Irish leaders, will be contested on a grander scale before the whole Irish race. Both the factions are confident and determined, and the warfare for supremacy will be bitter and relentless.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. Gladstone's Reply Followed by a Heated Debate, Ending in a Split.

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- At 1 o'clock to-day the Irish members of Parliament reassembled in the committee-room of the House of Commons. It was the desire of the members to maintain the strictest secrecy regarding their proceedings, and they had requested the officials of the House to aid them in keeping outsiders away from the meeting-room. In consequence, no one was allowed in the lobby adjoining the room. Even the courtesy extended to the press was suspended, and no reporters were permitted in the vicinity of the place where the deliberations were taking place.

The first business transacted was the reading of Mr. Gladstone's letter in reply to the committee, consisting of Messrs. Leamy, Redmond, Sexton and Healy. Mr. Gladstone remains firms in his determination to in no way recognize Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Nationalists. He offers to conduct negotiations with a new Irish leader on a footing of confidence equal to that which he once accorded to Parnell. A stormy debate followed. Messrs. Barry. Sexton and Healy made a determined at-

tempt to bring about a final settlement of the question, namely, the retirement of Mr. Parnell from the leadership. Finally Mr. Sexton gave Mr. Parnell his ultimatum to the effect that if a decision on this question was delayed by the chairman-Mr. Parnell-after 6 o'clock this evening the majority of the representatives of the party would hold a meeting of their own and depose him from office. A scene of great excitement followed this announcement. At :45 o'clock a recess was taken for half an

At 3:15 o'clock the members reassembled. strongly-worded letter from Archbishop Waish was read, demanding Mr. Parnell's removal. The reading of the letter produced a marked effect.

Mr. John O'Connor moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that Mr. Gladstone's letter was not satisfactory, and that constabulary and land questions. The mo-

Mr. Abraham moved that Mr. Parnell va-cate the chairmanship of the party. Mr. Farnell refused to allow the motion to be nt, wherenpon Mr. McCarthy, followed by An exciting incident arose from Mr. Parnell's refusal to put Mr. Abraham's motion.
As a written resolution to the same effect
was being handed in by Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Parnell leaned across the table,
struck Mr. McCarthy's hand and seized the

and an enemy to his country. He declared that he had hitherto acted with Parnell, but he would henceforth repudiate him. The defection of the younger McCarthy has raised the total number of anti-Parnellite nembers to forty-five.

BEGINNING OF A STORMY SESSION. At the opening of the meeting Mr. Parnell said they were assembled to receive the report of the delegates on the conference with Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Kenny proposed that the delegates retire to prepare their report. Mr. Healy said there was no necessity to retire, as the delegates had agreed on the matter. He opposed any

further suspension of the proceedings. resolution that the delegates retire to prepare their report was put and defeated by a vote of 34 to 25. Mr. Healy then proposed that all the communications which had passed between the Irish parliamentary party and the Liberal leaders be read. After a prolonged squabble over this proposal Mr. Healy moved that the chairman read the whole of the documents bearing on the proposition. Mr. Parnell objected. He insisted that the delegates prepare a report of their interview with Mr. Gladstone and submit it to the meeting. This course, he said, was absolutely necessary in order to put the public in possesion of all the facts. This caused a heated debate. Mr. Sexton finally said that he and his friends felt that these intolerable proceedings should be brought to a close, if not by the action of the chair, by some other means. If his friends, he said, were in the minority, they would gladly retire, but the fact that they were in the majority placed the obligation upon them to exercise their

After a brief adjournment, Mr. Redmond read the report of the delegates, including letters from Sir Wm. Vernon-Harcourt and Mr. Morley, referring them to Mr. Gladstone as the sole leader of the Liberals empowered to speak in the name of the party. the letter of Mr. Gladstone declining a joint consideration of the questions that the delegates might submit to him in combination with his colleagues, and finally Mr. Gladstone's last letter to the Irish parlia-

At the conclusion of the reading of the report there was a scene of great confusion. Mr. Abraham and Mr. John O'Connor rose rom their seats simultaneously, when Parnell declared that the latter had the floor. Mr. Abraham persisted in an effort to move a resolution. He tried to read it, but could not amid the clamor. He then handed the resolution to Mr. McCarthy, who rose from his seat and was apparently about to read it, when Mr. Parnell, wh throughout the exciting scene remained standing, grasped the resolution from Mr. McCarthy's hand, at the same time saying: 'I won't receive it.'

HOT-TEMPERED WORDS. Mr. Parnell and Mr. McCarthy stood addressing each other, but their words were rendered inaudible owing to the confusion and cries of "Chair," "order."

When quiet was restored, Mr. Parnell said: "Until the party deposes me I am

Mr. Barry-You are not our chairman. Mr. Parnell-Yes; Mr. McCarthy attempted to move a resolution surreptitiously. Mr. Healy-Give us back our resolution. The disorder and interruption were renewed, Mr. Parnell continuing to rule that Connor had the floor. Mr. Barry exclaimed: "You're a dirty

rickster," which caused a further uproar. Mr. Parnell-Respect the Chair. Mr. Sheehy-We will respect the Chair if Mr. Author, O'Connor, appealed to his friends to show every possible respect to the late leader. Mr. McCarthy said he had only risen to a point of order. Some one had handed him

Mr. Parnell-I took it out of your hand. Colonel Nolan-He did not strike your Mr. McCarthy insisted that the paper was struck out of his hand.

Mr. Parneli-You were about to put some resolution, thereby usurping my functions. Mr. McCarthy-I was not. I expected courtesy at your hands. Mr. Healy moved that Mr. Abraham's motion be heard. Mr. Parnell-I refuse to put it.

Mr. Healy-Then I'll put it myself. Mr. Fitzgerald-Who are your You are not the leader of the Irish people.

Mr. John O'Connor-Healy is not the

Mr. O'Connor then moved that the meeting regrets and calls. the attention of the country to the fact that, though the origi-nal resolution was changed to meet Mr. Gladstone's objections to negotiate, he still refuses to confer with the party unless Mr. Parnell is removed. Mr. O'Connor urged that Mr. Gladstone's reply proved Mr. Parnell's contention that it was mpossible to get a direct answer from him. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was sacrificing Irish interests to a manufactured English feeling. He believed that Ireland would

AN ALEUSION TO MRS. O'SHEA. Before Mr. Kelly seconded the motion of John O'Connor another seene occurred.

This was due to Tomothy Healy shouting "Who is to be mistress of the party?" Cries of "Shame" came from all parts of the room, and William Redmond shouted. They must be badly off to resort to arguments like that."

Mr. Parnell referred to Healy as a cowardly little scoundrel who dared, in an assembly of Irishmen, to insult a woman. This denunciation of Healy was received with cheers and counter-cheers. John O'Connor, continuing, said he pitied the Irish members who were obliged to accept the leadership of a coward who dared to insult a woman. He defended Mr. Parnell's action in divulging what passed atthe Hawarden meeting. Such a course, he

said, was entirely justifiable. Mr. Abraham followed Mr. O'Kelly. pointed out the danger of a Liberal defeat at the general election in case their action should induce Mr. Gladstone to retire. As Mr. Parnell refused to resign, they would he wanting in respect to themselves if they longer delayed bringing matters to an sane, the chairman having ignominously treated and torn Mr. McCarthy's resolu-

Mr. Parnell-That is untrue. Mr. Abraham declined to enter into an altercation, but repeated that it would be shameful to allow the minority to continue making the party a laughing stock. Mr. Parnell and his adherents desired to appeal to Casar, but his side was quite willing to abide by the decision of the Irish people. He proposed an amendment that Parnell's chairmanship be terminated.

Mr. Nolan protested that Mr. Abraham as out of order, and a squabble ensued, the opponents of Parnell taunting him with allowing the introduction of Clanev's amendment against the wishes of the

Finally Parnell decided that Mr. Abraham was out of order, whereupon Healy shouted. Bravo, bravo, "Mr. Healy," said Mr. Parnell, "I won't stand very much more from you. The

amendment is only admissible as a sub-Mr. Arthur O'Connor, in a quiet speech protested against the obstructive tactics of the minority, which, he said, would indefinitely delay the decision that the majority

had a right to record. Mr. Parnell interposed that O'Connor was well qualified to lecture them on obstructions [laughter], but he was wandering from the resolution. Mr. O'Connor-I am leading up to the

mendment. We have been very moderate. There is danger that over-moderation may be misconstrued as shirking our duty. Mr. O'Connor continued, amid a crescendo of approving cheers, to argue that the time had arrived to cease to talk and to act, and to put an end to what was rapidly beoverwhelming majority of this party," he continued, "at once to record their decision; if not here, then elsewhere." Cheers.

Mr. Parnell-Mr. O'Connor knows it is not an amendment. Mr. O'Connor-Very well; if it cannot be put here, it must be elsewhere.

PARNELL'S OPPONENTS WITHDRAW. After Mr. Leamy had spoken Mr. Justin McCarthy took the floor. He said he thy, Mr. Parnell leaned across the table, struck Mr. McCarthy's hand and seized the resolution and tore it to pieces. Mr. Justin Hudtley McCarthy, son of Mr. Justin McCarthy, son of Mr. Justin McCarthy, arose from his seat and denounced Mr. Parnell as the insulter of his father Mr. McCarthy across the table, bate. He did not desire to increase the bitterness engendered by the crisis. He had hoped up to last night that Parnell by a measure of Irish local self-government is pushing the government is pushing the land-purchase bill with all possible energy, aided by the Parnellites, and the bill will, in a few days, reach the House of Lords, to be followed promptly by a measure of Irish local self-government is pushing the land-purchase bill with all possible energy, aided by the Parnellites, and the bill will, in a few days, reach the House of Lords, to be followed promptly by a measure of Irish local self-government is pushing the land-purchase bill with all possible energy, aided by the Parnellites, and the bill will, in a few days, reach the House of Lords, to be followed promptly by a measure of Irish local self-government is pushing the land-purchase bill with all possible energy, aided by the Parnellites, and the bill will, in a few days, reach the House of Lords, to be followed promptly by a measure of Irish local self-government is pushing the land-purchase bill with all possible energy. A solution of the land-purchase bill with all possible energy, aided by the Parnellites, and the bill will, in a few days, reach the House of Lords, to be followed promptly by a measure of Irish local self-government is pushing the land-purchase bill with all possible energy. A solution of the land-purchase bill with all possible energy and the bill will, in a few days, reach the House of Lords, to be followed promptly of the promptly and the bill will an acreal the land-purchase Bazar. The land has the land-purchase Bazar and the bill will an acreal the land has the land-purchase by the land has the land-purchase Bazar an

national difficulty. He was disappointed. Mr. Parnell had sistance out of their dilemma. felt that it would be a waste of time to discuss the matter further, since it had been made clear that the door would be barred against any definite settlement in that room. He suggested that all agreeing with him withdraw. While the members were leaving Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy explained amid much interruption that he was sorry for the decision, but would go with the party.

Mr. Parnell was left in the room with Mesers. John and William Redmond, Leamy, O'Kelly, Byrne, Blane, Corbett, John and Joseph Nolan, Maguire, Harri-son, Dalton, Wm. McDonald, Conway, Quinn, Clancy, Mahony, Fitzgerald, Har-rington, Richard Power, Sheitt, Campbell, ohn O'Connor, Dr. Kenny and McKenny, and the meeting was resumed.

Colonel Nolan excused Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy's defection on account of family ties. The others, he said, had exercised their right to secede. They had only debated the question two days, but certain gentlemen feared that further discussion would only justify Mr. Parnell and enlighten Ireland to the true position. He then proceeded to discuss the election possibilities. He argued that the Parnellites would hold the key to the sitution, and concluded his remarks by saying that whatever Mr. Parnell's position was in the next two or three years, he would be ranked with O'Connell as the greatest rishman of the last three centuries. THE DESERTERS EXCORIATED BY PARNELL.

Others having spoken, Mr. Parnell said: The deserters, knowing that we were going to Ireland to-morrow, clamored for a decision because they dreaded the lightning of public opinion in Ireland. They recoiled before this opinion when they fled from this room. Gentlemen, we have won the day. |Loud cheers.| Although our ranks are reduced, I hold this chair still. |Cheers.| Although many comrades have left us, Ireland has power to fill their places and send us good men and true for every one of those who have left us, and I little know our gallant country if I am mistaken in the opinion that when she gets an opportunity she will freely exercise the power. They have left this room because they saw their position was no longer tenable, because they saw arrayed against them a force before which we must all bow, and without which none of us would ever have been here. They stand in a most contemptible position-that of men who, having pledged themselves to be true to their party, to their leader and to their country, have been false to all. [Loud cheers.] John O'Connor's resolution was then put

and carried by acclamation, and the meet-The majority of the Nationalists, under the chairmanship of Justin McCarthy, met after the breaking up of the full meeting and unanimously adopted the following

Resolved. That we, members of the Irish parliamentary party, solemnly renew our adhesion to the principle in devotion to which we have never wavered, that the Irish party is, and always must remain independent of all other Resolved, That we further declare that we will never entertain any proposal for the settlement me rule except such as sat-

isfies the aspirations of the party and of the Irish When this result was communicated to Mr. Gladstone he exclaimed: "Thank God! home rule is saved." The McCarthy party are preparing a manifesto to the Irish

GLADSTONE'S LETTER TO NATIONALISTS. Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to the Nationalist meeting, acknowledges the receipt of the two resolutions adopted by the Irish caucus, and says: "By the first resolution the subject of our correspondence entirely detached from a paper, and the chairman struck it out of with the conversation at Hawarden. In the second I am requested

to receive a deputation, which, besides stating the party's views, is to request an intimation of my colleagues' intentions regarding the details of a settlement of the land question and the control of the constabulary. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult my colleagues regarding such a declaration of intention or on the many points which may be regarded as vi-tal to the construction of a good measure for home rule. The question raised by the publication of my letter to Mr. Morley was a question of leadership, which, separate, has no proper connection with home rule. I cannot undertake to make any statement of our intentions on these or any other provisions of the homerule bill in connection with a question of leadership. When the Irish party settles this question, belonging entirely to their own competence, in such a manner as will enable me to renew my former relations with the Irish party, it will be my desire to enter without prejudice into confidential communication, such as heretofore occurred, as occasion may serve, upon all amendments of particulars and suggestions of improvement in my plan for a measure for home rule.

"I assure you that it is my desire to press forward, at the first favorable opportunity, edge with satisfaction the harmony prevailing between the two parties since 1886. When the present difficulty is removed know no reason to anticipate its interruption. From what has taken place on both sides of the channel during the past four years I look forward with confidence, as to my colleagues, to the formation and prosecution of a measure which, in meeting all the just claims of Ireland, will likewise obtain the approval of the people of Great Britain. I shall at all suitable times prize the privilege of free communication with the Irish national party. "Finally. I would remind you of my declaration that, apart from personal confidence, there is but one guarantee that can be of real value to Ireland. It is that recently pointed out by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, in his letter of Dec. 2, when he called attention to the unquestionable political fact that no party nor no leaders could ever propose or hope to carry ta scheme for home rule that did not have the cordial concurrence and support of the Irish nation. With this statement of my views and those of my colleagues, I anticipate that you will agree with my opinion that there will be no advantage in a further personal interview."

IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The Main Point in Dispute in Considering Home Rule for Ireland. [Copyright, 1890, by the United Press,1

LONDON, Dec. 6.-The fate of Irish home rule is in the balance to-day. No one, not even the most devoted supporter of Mr. Parnell, has suggested that Mr. Gladstone was not willing to grant all the measure of home rule that the Liberal party of England, which holds the key to the situation, could be induced to extend. No one understands the Liberals of England, or the Tories either, better than Mr. Gladstone, and he knows just how far Englishmen and Scotchmen are prepared to go in concessions to Ireland. He knows that to pledge the control of the force known as the Irish constabulary to a Home-rule Parliament would alienate a a large section, if not a majority, of his followers. Irish constabulary is not police body; it is a military body. Its members are armed and drilled like soldiers. and are superior in effectiveness to average soldiers. They put down, unaided, the incipient rebellion of 1848, and were equally flective in 1867. To them, rather than to the troops, the British government of every party shade has been accustomed to look for the maintenance of corporal authority. Being Irish they understand the Irish, and they also understand the various stratagems which attend upon the Irish fends and vendettas. Mr. Parnell has said that he wishes Ireland to be substantially in the position of a State of the American Union, and, with the constabulary at its back, an Irish govwould be little less than sovereign. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, declined to discuss this question, but in doing so he took broader ground and insisted that Mr. Parnell should retire before he entered into any discussion at all. This practically relegates to the Irish people the choice between Gladstone and Parnell. Upon that choice, to be finally decided only at the polls, depends the attitude of the British Liberal party and the future of Ireland. Meantime the government is

providing for the relief of the faminestricken districts, and there is no doubt that his measures are making a most favorable impression upon the people who feel the immediate and appreciate the future benefit of such legislation.

A French View of Parnell's Offense. Paris, Dec. 6.- The press of this city devote much attention to the Irish in the affairs of the Irish party. The Republique Française recalls instances of French politicians who have lost high positions because of their private immorality. Thus M. Roger, Minister of Justice under Louis Philippe, when caught in adultery and threatened with public exposure, blew out his brains, and Jules Favre, who, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, was convicted of living with a woman who had been deserted by her worthless husband, resigned his post and lived some time in retirement. Another notable example is the case of Victor Hugo, who was detected in a liaison with the wife of an artist, which affair caused the passing, by the House of Peers, of which M. Hugo was a member, of a resolution to the effect that any peer of France convicted of adultery must vacate his seat. The cynical tone of some of the French dramas and romances over a breach of the Seventh Commandment, the Republique declares, does not fairly represent the national senti-

GONE TO NEW YORK.

The Irish Envoys Leave Chicago for Gotham

-Mr. Dillon's Statement. by the Michigan Central road. Shortly before their departure Mr. Dillon, on behalf following statement: "We have, up to the present time, maintained silence and abstained from inviting any expression of opinion on the situation at home, out of reances that the Parliamentary Fund Associa- | tor to get the official sanction of the presition of New York, otherwise known as the | dent before publishing a State, county or Hoffman House committee, which raised sub-Alliance organ.

Soo,000 and turned it over to Mr. Parnell Complaint was made by Colonel Living
Council will not recede from its action of yesterday. If anything, its exoneration of me would be complete."

realizing on the best assets. The recent decline in the price of cotton was also, Mr Meyer said, in a measure responsible. that the municipal council of the League in New York also supports us."

Among the telegrams received to-day by the envoys were the following: Patrick Melody wired from St. Louis: "The people are wild to see you. Come under all cir-cumstances." Edward McGannon telegraphed from Columbus, O.: "Come. What, the people of Columbus want is home rule for Ireland, no matter under what leader." Requests for them to come were also received from Waterbury and New Britain, Conn. In reply to all these telegrams the following general reply was framed and sent: 'We deeply regret that there should be any disappointment, but we are solemnly convinced that the interests of unity will be best served by suspending public action pending the decision of the Irish party. We hope to communicate with you again the moment we receive decisive news from

An evening paper says: "Mr. Harrington, t is understood, has gone to Detroit to confer with his friends there. He did not hold any conference with the other delegates, and left no word as to his intentions."

AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS.

Ruling That Deprives Senator Ingalis of Twelve Votes-Right to Decide a Tie Vote.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6 .- Chief-justice Horton, of the Supreme Court, this morning denied the application of C. E. Lobdell, delegate to the Legislature elected from Lane county, for a writ of mandamus directing the late canvassing board to issue him a certificate of election as a Representative. Lobdell claimed a seat in the House under the provisions of the amendment to the Constitution which provides that each county having more than 250 legal voters shall be entitled to a Representative. Eighteen other counties have elected delegates who are not entitled to seats as members. If the application been granted Senator Ingalla would have gained twelve votes. John N. Cues, Farmers' Alliance Attorney-general-elect, says that the action of the State Board of Canvassers in declaring Rood, Republican, elected to the Legislature from Marion county, over Maxwell, People's party, by lot, to settle a tie vote, does not finally dispose of the case. "The board of canvassers," said he, "is not an thorized to gamble any man into office. As the Legislature has no authority to elect a Representative, in case of a tie, it has no right to delegate that authority to the board of canvassers. I think that it is resent such dictation.

Mr. O'Kelly, in seconding Mr. O'Connor's motion, warned the Healyites of the grave responsibility of forming a separate party.

I orward, at the first lavorable opportunity, a just and effective measure for home rule. I recognize, and earnestly seek to uphold, the independence of the Irish party no less than that of the Liberal party. I acknowlto Mr. Rood is worthless, and that it remains for the Legislature to declare a vacancy and notify the Governor to call a special election." A majority of the Legislature is anti-Republican, and they may un-seat Mr. Rood. The would lose one vote

for Mr. Ingalls. Family Murdered by Horse-Thieves. WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 6 .- In a ravine in the Flint hills of Greenwood county, a party of hunters discovered yesterday the bodies of an unknows man, woman and child. On the forehead of the man was an ugly bruise, beneath which the skull was found to be crushed. The bodies were poorly clad. In the pockets of the dead man was found two letters. One was from Palmer, Ill., addressed to Thomas Potter. Englewood, Kan., and the second from some one in Englewood signing the name "Abe," to Thomas Potter, Reece, Greenwood county. Investigation at Reece showed that about a week ago a prairie schooner containing a man, woman and child passed through town. The movers intimated that they were leaving western Kansas to return East. It is supposed that in the Flint hills, which present a dreary waste for miles in all directions, the movers encountered some of the horse-thieves who make their haunts in these regions, and that in resisting an attempt to steal his wagon the husband received his death blow.

Cave-In Fatal to Two Lives.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 6 .- Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, while Thomas Bennett and Christ. Wetterman were engaged in taking out coal from Mr. Bennett's strip bank, a few miles south of this city, the bank caved in, covering both of them and team of borses with several feet of dirt. Mr. Wetterman and both horses were instantly killed. The injuries of Bennett are so serious that he cannot recover.

Child Burned to Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARSHALL, Ill., Dec. 6.-Little Nellie, the eight-year-old daughter of George Downie. of Wabash township, was playing by an open fire, last evening, when her dress caught fire. She ran out doors, screaming, and her mother came to her rescue. She was badly burned in her efforts to save the child. The little one died from her injuries this morning at 7 o'clock.

Member of a Notorious Gang Caught Special to the Indiapapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 6.-James Ickes, another of the Godfrey reserve gang of thieves, was captured in this city this afternoon by Sheriff Groves and lodged in the county jail. Two of the same gang were sent to the penitentiary from this county at the October term of court.

Brakeman Killed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 6.-At Lerna, last night, Frank Puckett, brakeman on the P., D. & E. road, was thrown under the wheels by catching his foot in a cattle-guard and instantly killed. He lived with a widowed mother in this city, and was her sole support.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES AT COST.

Enemies of Macune, Polk and Livingston Cause a Very Lively Rumpus.

Mr. Hall Attempts to Have the Investigation Reopened and Makes Some Damaging Charges-A Compromise Finally Reached.

Proposition to Furnish a Roster of Members Also Precipitates a Discussion.

Senator Ingalls Falsely Accused-Evidence That the Anti-Election Bill Resolutions Were Engineered by the Democracy.

ALLIANCE CONVENTION. Yesterday's Proceedings Marked by Disputes

Between Members. OCALA, Fla., Dec. 6.-The Alliance met at 9:30 o'clock this morning. A resolution was offered by Governor-elect Buchanan, of Tennessee, to amend the Ocala platform CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Irish envoys left | adopted yesterday so that the president for New York at 5 o'clock this afternoon of the national Alliance shall not have the power to suspend the editor of any Alliance newspaper organ which of himself and his fellow-envoys, made the | advocates any policy or any measures in violation of said platform. The amendment was discussed at length and referred to a committee. Au amendment to the constitution was offered by spect for the deliberations of our col- Mr. Buchanan, which provides that it leagues. We have to-day received assur- shall not be necessary for an Alliance edi-

personally at the time of the last general | ston, of Georgia, that the government statelection, heartily indorses our action, and | istician relied too much upon information furnished by uninformed Congressmen. The committee on agricultural statistics reported, proposing that a committee of five Alliance Congressmen make arrangements to get statistics, so that the people will not be dependent on reports from the government statistician. They are to cooperate with the Alliance crop statistician

Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, moved that a roster be furnished of all sub-Alliance secretaries, who will send to each Alliance all information in their possession bearing on statistics. Mr. Turner, of Georgia, protested against such roster being furnished, as it gave one man too much power. He said that such a roster could be used to destroy the order by politicians or schemers; that if he, as national secretary, had had a roster in his possession, and had been willing, he could have sold it for \$10,000 during the recent political campaign. Politicians, he said, would use it to disseminate their corrupting literature. In reply, Mr. Burkitt said that he did not believe that the Alliance secretaries were so corruptible, or would be so disloyal to Alliance principles as to thus conspire with

politicians. Colonel Livingston, of Georgia, supported Secretary Turner in his argument, and while speaking at some length on the sub ject, was interrupted by delegate H. Harvey, of Florida, on a point of order that Livingston consumed much time of the convention talking. Colonel Livingston replied that when he run run them in such shape that there was system and order prevalent, and that some business was done, but that when Harvey had anything to do with affairs there was that during the Kansas campaign Senator Ingalls had offered \$5,000 for a roster of the Kansas secretaries alone, the inference being that such a roster would largely in-

only disorder, anarchy and confusion. Mr. Turner got the floor again, and said crease in value as the Alliance extended into other States. Mr. Turner's statement was promptly denied by Senator Ingalls, who sent a dispatch this afternoon, saying the charges were without foundation.

ALMOST A ROW. The Alliance adjourned just before noon to-day, with the resolution on furnishing a roster of sub-Alliance secretaries still under discussion. When the meeting was called together at 8 P. M. nobody expected a continuance of this debate, or any final disposition of matters under consideration durthe forenoon. A storm-cloud meanwhile had been gathering, and everybody was waiting to hear it burst. It related to the Macune-Polk-Livingston investigation, and it burst with suddenness and an uproar well calculated to suit even the most sensational-loving Alliance man in the convention ball. President Hall, of the Missouri Alliance, got the floor and he was loaded to the neck with indignation, which subsequently found vent in a written protest which he held in his hand the report of the tee on investigation submitted and adopted vesterday. He proceeded to read from manuscript his reasons for not signing that report. But he hardly read the beginning sentence when Macuue's friends, through lelegate Wynn. of Kentucky, objected to Hall's stating his reasons on the ground that his previously-formulated objections were in the nature of a minority report, which he had now forfeited his right to make by reason of the convention's final action on the majority or regular report of

A cross-fire of objections and demands ensued, during which there was a good deal of sharp-shooting, and the exitement arose to the highest pitch. The whole business was before the convention again. What would it do! How would it ret rid of it, or how carry it on? While the lebate was at the highest, Dr. Macune got the floor, and said that if Hall's report was read he should certainly claim the right to offer testiin rebuttal on the of the convention. As he sat down a dozen members clamored for recognition, and, without getting it, demanded in loud voices an investigation of the most searching character. Macune's friends, in the meantime, used every art of the politician and parliamentarian to choke off the whole pusiness and proceed with the order of the afternoon. Those of the anti-Macunites who managed to make themselves heard said that if there was a "cat in the bag" they wanted it let out. They demanded again and again that Hall's report be read. Wade of, Tennessee. and Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, the latter who is a typical Mississippian, and wears a Prince Albert suit of confederate gray, and a big, light-colored slouch hat, was vociferating wildly, and never permitted the opposition to silence his demand, so a vote had to be taken, and the reading of the report was ordered by a big majority, amid cheers. As Hall arose from his seat again the roubled waters subsided in a most dignified manner, and amid a foreboding silence he proceeded to say that he had refused to sign the report of the investigating com-

mittee for the following reasons: First-Because it censured President Polk for writing the Norwood letter-a censure which was unjust to Polk for various reasons.

Second—Because it exonerated Dr. Macune, although Macune had actually and openly admitted before the committee that he had cone to Georgia and formed a combination among Alliance legislators and others in the interest of Patrick Calho for United States Senator; because Macune had also admitted that Calhoun had loaned him [Macune] \$2,000, and because Macune had fur-ther admitted that he remained sixteen days in Georgia lobbying for Calhoun's election. Third—Because Macune had admitted before the committee that he had, for the past year, traveled on transportation furnished him by the West Point Terminal Company.

Mr. Hall, in giving reasons with reference to a "loan" of \$2,000 from Calhoun, said it was alleged that Macune admitted before the committee that he gave as security therefor an order for \$2,000 on the national Alliance treasury. Proof had also been adduced as to the policy of the National Economist and the Georgia Alliance Farmer being in the interests of corporations and monopolists. This change from the former policy in favor of the farming interests had been favor of the farming interests had been gradual, but ultimately so marked as to have practically confirmed the suspicion of unlikely to be the man. The best man for

outside financial influence at that time. Other proofs as to the lobbying and several minor charges had also been presented.

The reading of this document produced a profound sensation in the convention hall, and in a few seconds another scene of wild excitement was being enacted. It was a fight between Polk and North Carolinia, backed by their friends on one side, and Macune and Livingston and Georgia and their friends on the other. Page, of Virginia, made a desperate effort even after the reading of this document to get the whole matter squashed, and the Polk faction fought lustily for an exposure of everything the delegates had a right to know. Finally, as a sort of compromise, Livingston secured the adoption of a motion making the con-tinuance of the investigation a special order for this afternoon. At one time it was hoped that the matter could be patched

up in some way.

As soon as quiet was restored the conven-tion listened to the report of the commit-tee to which had been referred that portion of President Polk's annual message suggesting a national legislative council, to consist of the presidents of all Alliances, with the national president as chairman ex-officio. The report was in favor of this, and was adopted by the convention. The committee on the president's message with reference to salaries reported in favor of making the president's salary \$3,900, with traveling ex-penses, out of which he must pay his private secretary, and in favor of fixing his official residence in Washington. This report was also adopted. The action in both instances was in direct opposition to the ecommendations of Dr. Macune in his official report. The afternoon adjournment

Conversation about the lobbies of the otel during the supper hour was absorbed by discussion of the Macune matter, which had been a bomb-shell in the deliberations of the convention. President Polk and other prominent members were appealed to o recommend that at the evening session the representatives be admitted to the convention, but they were obdurate, and rigid instructions as to secrecy were issued to the press committee of the Alliance.

Mr. Macune was asked at supportine by
the Associated Press representative with reference to the outcome of Hall's manifesto. "It will amount to nothing. The

As indicating the state of feeling in Kansas over the third-party conference, numerous telegrams of congratulation have been received to-day by Gen. John H. Rice from prominent citizens there identified with the People's party. R. B. Frye, secretary of the Citizens' Alliance, says: "The Citizen's Alliance of Fort Scott congratulate you on the efforts to form a national party. May God crown your efforts with success, amen." Mr. Stark, another prominent People's party man. says the Citizens Alliance is in line for 1892, and will blaze away and rally for the national Union ticket. Those having the call in

commits the colored Alliance men in fifteen States to the third-party project.

President Polk, in a short interview tonight, expressed it as his opinion that the national Alliance could hardly close its deliberations before midnight next Monday. This is generally predicted by the members. Very little important business has so far been transacted.

charge are circulating it industri-ously, and to-day succeeded in securing

signatures to it of fifteen out of sixteen col

ored Alliance State delegates now here, Era

Richardson, of Georgia, alone refusing to

indorse the movement. This practically

As was partially expected, a compromise between the Polk and Macune factions was affected during the supper hour. As soon as the convention was called to order, Col. Livingston arose and said that at the request of members of the Alliance. President Hall, of Missouri, had agreed to withdraw his explanation reasons for refusing to sign the committee report yesterday. This, he said, was done in the interest of harmony. Then Dr. Macune arose to a question of personal privilege and adressed himself briefly to the convention. He denied the truth of some of the statements in the papers read by Hall, but his language was moderate and temperate. He

sat down amid great applause. Then President Hall said: "While I withdraw the written explanation for the sake of harmony and peace, I do not change my original opinion." This speech was greeted with hisses and by some applause as well. The remainder of the evening session was devoted chiefly to routine work. Just as the evening session was about to adjourn to Monday it was resolved to in-

dorse the National Economist. On Tuesday morning next the Alliance visitors will start on a tour of the State, stopping at various towns, going down Indian river and up again, and touching St. Augustine and Jacksonville. At the latter city a grand banquet will be held at the Sub-tropical Exposition Building, on the night of Saturday, Dec. 13. Already 247 persons have had tickets issued to them,

and the number will be increased to nearly Mr. Powderly addressed the Alliance delegates, at Exposition Hall, this afternoon. He advocated reform in employment of child labor; insisted that the government had the right to control the railroads, and then made a fiery attack upon the employment workingmen of the right to work. He was especially bitter against all electric de-vices, declaring that capitalists in their greed had even cornered God's wrath, and compelled it to do their bidding. He denounced sectionalism, and said: "No matter what politicians may say we of the wo sections are together again and together we will fight monopoly." This sentinent brought forth great applause. John Davis, of Kansas, spoke upon finances, and this closed the exercises of "labor day."

BOURBON INFLUENCES.

Political Action of the Farmers' Alliance Controlled by the Democratic Party.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-The action of the national convention of the Farmers' Alliance, at Ocala, Fla., in denouncing the elections bill has not caused a ripple upon the Republican surface here. It is plain to every man in Congress that the convention is controlled by the Bourbon shotgun inflences which surround it in a local way. and that if the proceedings were taking place on neutral grounds they would be very different in tone. While every step that the convention has taken in the direct and legitimate interest of the farmer meets with approval among Congressmen of all parties, they say it is plain that local influences are very potential in the proceedings. A number of Republicans from either house of Congress have stated to your correspondent that full and explicit instructions have been wired by Democrats from this city, and that they have had absolute control over the political proceedings of the Alliance convention. It is believed that when the farmers of the North come to understand that their convention has been controlled by local influences in Florida the proceedings, in the main, will have but little weight upon the future movements of the organization.

EX-GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S VIEWS. Thinks the Next Presidential Contest Wil

Be Thrown Into the House. CHICAGO, Dec. 6.-Ex. Gov. W. Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, to-day said: "From reading the signs of the times I feel warranted in predicting the next national election will be thrown into the House of Representatives for settlement. Yes, truly, a most fortunate thing for Democrats. It is because of my firm belief that the Farmers' Alliance will put a presidential candidate in the field in 1892, and, in the meantime, grow to such large proportions as to equal the strength of either the Democratic or Republican party.

"This third-party movement has been of | ganization. rapid growth; but the encoura ceived from the recent election will make its growth in the next two years vastly greater. It is possible, but I do not think it probable, that the Alliance will indorse the Democratic nomines. Republicans will seek to gain its support, arguing that nominating a third man will, by throwing the election into the House, be equal to giving the victory to the Democrats. To this the Alliance will reply: 'Let the Democrats win, then; anything to get from under this accursed McKinley bill."

"I can't imagine whom the Alliance will nominate. Cleveland or Hill, I should say, will carry the Democratic happer.

the place is. I believe, John Sherman Abraham Lincoln said to me at the close of the war: 'Finance, for the next fifty years, will be the most conspicuous question before the country.' And, save when the public attention has been temporarily diverted by the race question, which is gradually subsiding, this has proved, thus far, true. And I believe it will continue to hold true.

SWEPT BY A HUGE WAVE.

Officers of a Steamer Killed and Many Others Injured in a Storm at Sea.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 6.-The British steamer Maryland, from Baltimore, Nov. 27, for London and Swansea, arrived at the breakwater at 2 o'clock this afternoon. On the morning of Dec. 1, about 600 miles off shore, the ship encountered a terrific gale from the south. At 7 her decks were swept by a tre-mendous sea, which killed the captain, Luckhurst, the boatswain and the second cook; also breaking the leg of first officer Lloyd, breaking the arm of the carpenter and severely injuring others of the crew. Nearly everything movable was swept away, including the bridge, three boats and many deals materials. Of the 50% cattle on heard deck materials. Of the 526 cattle on board 300 were killed and many more so badly injured as to be worthless.

HEAVY FAILURE IN THE SOUTH

suspension of V. & A Meyer & Co., of New Orleans, with Liabilities of \$2,500,000. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.- The cotton house of V. & A. Meyer & Co. has suspended, with liabilities aggregating \$2,500,000, and assets of \$3,000,000. This is the third largest cotton house in the country, and supposed to be one of the wealthiest. In a reply to a request as to the cause of the firm's embarrassment, Mr. Meyer stated that it was due to the existing financial pressure which has of late convulsed all the leading financial centers and impaired confidence. This made collections slow and increased the difficulty of promptly realizing on the best assets. The recent has always enjoyed a high reputation in the business community and did a large business in all the neighboring States. being extensively identified with the cotton industry. The firm also received consignments of sugar, and controlled several fine sugar estates, and among their assets are 1,800 bales of cotton. The firm has an office in New York, at No. 17 William street, and are the agents here for the Natchez and Port Gibson (Miss.) cotton-mills, and for another mill in North Carolina. The members of the firm have always been prominent members of the Cotton Exchange, and took a leading part in all business enterprises. Mr. Victor Meyer is vice-president of the Union National Bank, and Gen. Adolph Meyer, another partner, is

State National Guard, and Congressmanelect from the First Louisiana district. Suit for \$1,200,000. CLEVELAND, Dec. 6 .- In 1884 the private banking-house of Everett & Weddell closed its doors. The failure was the sensation of the year in Cleveland, as Mr. Weddell was a millionaire. S. T. Everett hand been connected with the bank, but Dr. A. Everett was the senior member of the firm. To-day Mr. Weddell sued Ever-ett for [\$1,200,000, claiming that when he entered the bank its real condition was misrepresented to him by both the Everetts. The suit has caused almost as much

the commander of the First Brigade of the

of a sensation as the failure did six years Other Business Troubles. NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-Edward H. Ammidown, the dry-goods merchant of Nos. 58 and 60 Worth street, made an assignment this morning to Albert D. Smith, of Orange, J. This is a personal assignment.

Mr. Ammidown said this afternoon that the assignment made by him was for the purpose of protecting the firm's creditors and his personal creditors from any annoyance likely to result from his connection with the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company, of Passaic. The firm of Ammidown & Smith would, he asserted, be in no wise entangled by his personal assignment. He had indorsed the paper of the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company personally to the amount of \$150,000, and by advice of counsel he made the assignment.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6. - Williams, Yerkes & Co., dry-goods merchants at No. 627 Mar-ket street, made an assignment, together with the executors of the estate of Charles B. Williams, to Otto H. Pepping. About a year ago Mr. Williams, the principal partner of the house, died, and the withdrawal of the money belonging to the estate probably precipitated the trouble.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 6.—Late this even-ing the firm of Delamater & Co., the Meadville bankers who assigned Friday, issued a letter saying that depositors would be paid in full if time was given. The State funds, \$100,000, are amply secured, but not even an estimate of the assets and liabiliby the firm.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6.-Suit was entered in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York against the Zanesville, Wooster & Marion railway, to foreclose a mortgage on the property given to secure \$3,500,000 bonds issued by the company.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—The Western Knitting Company to-day filed a chattle mortgage for \$80,000. It runs to Wm. C. Yawkey, of Detroit, and covers all of its personal property in Detroit and its mill im Rochester, Mich. No statement of fiabilities or assets has been filed SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 6,-The Model Dry-goods Company, of this city-Weinberg k Levy, proprietors-have assigned. Li-

abilities, \$86,000; assets, \$20,000. The creditors are mostly in New York, Chicago and SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Bull & Grant Farm Implement Company filed a petition in insolvency yesterday. Total liabilities, \$73,000; assets, \$56,000.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 6.-Waterman & Co., who did a large fishery business in the Willingate, have failed for \$200,000. CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The liabilities of the Chicago Safe and Lock Company are \$696. 000 and the assets \$768,000. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6 .- Harvey A. Woodward, dealer in pianos has assigned. Li-

abilities \$40,000. Indiana Republican Club

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- There was a rousing meeting of the Indiana Republican

Club at the 6. A. R. Hall to-night, presided over by John R. Leonard, its president. Representative Cheadle was among the peakers. The Hoosier Republicans in Washington have lost none of their determination, and the club was never in such good trim as now, and it promises to do some splendid work during the next two

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 6 .- Dr. J. L. Stewart, a surgeon of national reputation, died to night, aged eighty-six. He was a member of several of the prominent medical societies, and had just returned from the World's Medical College in Berlin. CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.-Rev. J. C. White the oldest Presbyterian minister in the city

lied last night, aged eighty-five. He has been stationed here nearly fifty years. Striking B. & O. Brakemen. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 6.-The men in the Baltimore & Ohio yards at Glenwood are still out, and the freight blockade is hour

ly increasing. A meeting has been called for to-morrow at Glenwood, when the disaffected brakemen will present their case to the other branches of the trainmen's or Losses by Fire. VANDALIA, Ill., Dec. 6 .- Several build-

ings, occupied as a dry-goods and general merchandise, feed-store, etc., burned yesterday, causing a loss of \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary Nelson and His Horse Expelled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- The board of review of the National Trotting Association ren dered a decision in the famous Nelson Alcryon case. The board ordered that C H. Nelson and the horse Nelson be expelled

GET prices. Go see Marcy before you buy